

LABOR HEADS TELL WORKERS TO AID WILSON

Gompers Leads Sign- ers to First Appeal for Union Votes

LAUD PRESIDENT FOR ALL POLICIES

Declare He Has Gained War Benefits for Nation Without War

Washington, Oct. 21.—Organized labor's first official appeal to its membership in behalf of President Wilson's reelection was made public today at the American Federation of Labor headquarters. It is in the form of a circular letter to all officers of organized labor, calling on them to hold special meetings if necessary to consider the issues of the campaign and see to it that wage earners go to the polls to protect their interests against "Wall Street."

The letter is signed by Samuel Gompers, president; James O'Connell, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, as the federation's labor representation committee, and it has been sent to the heads of all affiliated organizations. In reviewing the record of the administration it praises the president's course in foreign affairs, declaring that without war he has secured all the protection and benefits that would have accrued from a successful war, and asserts that at home the labor movement "has been able to secure recognition for the rights of human beings and opportunity for all to participate in the affairs of the nation in a degree that never before has been accomplished."

The appeal to labor follows in the letter, in part:

"Greetings: Never at any time within the last fifty years have the workers had as much at stake in any political campaign as in the one that is to be decided in the election November 7. During the present administration, and particularly in this campaign, there has been developed a clear-cut line between the workers—the producers—and those who manipulate the products of the labor of others—the exploiters. The issue is represented in the campaign by the conflicting interests represented by labor and Wall Street."

"During the present administration the organized labor movement has been able to secure recognition for the rights of human beings and opportunity for all to participate in the affairs of the nation in a degree that has never before been accomplished."

"The dignity of human life and the value of the coöperation of those whose work is necessary to the processes of industry and commerce have been given an important place in considering all problems that concern the nation. This recognition has taken the form of legislation necessary to protect the interests of wage-earners and in the ideals of humanity that have guided and directed national policies, both at home and in our relations with other nations."

"War Benefits Without War."

"Though half of the world has been involved in a terrific conflict and it seemed at times as though our nation was being drawn into the vortex of human slaughter, yet the Chief Executive of our land has been able to manage the affairs of the nation and the interests of our citizens so that without the horrors of war he has established and maintained protection of human life and human rights in the somewhat vague domain of international law."

"Without involving this nation in war, he has secured for us all of the protection and all of the benefits that would have accrued from a successful international war, and by diplomatic correspondence has achieved the victory of freedom and no real opportunity in international activity, at least in so far as America is concerned."

"What has been true in the case of the European war is also true in the case of the relations between our country and Mexico."

"The interests that have been seeking to plunge our country into war not only with European countries but also with Mexico are the interests that are represented by the most selfish and most conscienceless element of Wall Street."

See Labor Recognized

"For as the internal affairs of our country are concerned, the organized labor movement, as the authorized representative of the wage earners, has demanded for them the right of participation in all the affairs of the nation and has secured recognition of that demand to a degree never before realized."

"During the last four years there has been enacted by Congress and signed by President Wilson humanitarian protective legislation unprecedented in history and scope. Legislative enactment has secured to wage earners fundamental rights necessary for the very existence of the organizations of labor, without which no real opportunity for self-betterment."

After mentioning the eight-hour day, the seamen's law and the child labor law, the letter adds:

"It is impossible to give the full list of (repeals and) protective legislation that has been enacted by Congress and signed by President Wilson. The influence of millions of Americans can only refer to that which is the spirit of the nation that is more important than statutory enactment, with broader application."

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Gimbels Advertising Claims Prove False

Their "Birthday Sales" the Last Link in the Chain of Evidence

A Whole Series of Misrepresentations—Values Inflated by a System of Mathematics Peculiar to Gimbels—After Repeated Warnings They Show Their Ineptitude at Reform- ing, and so They Go Out of The Tri- -bune's Advertising Columns

By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

Gimbels is out. The advertising of the big department store at Broadway and Thirty-third Street has been excluded from The Tribune, for cause. Never did a store enjoy a fairer, more patient, or more charitable hearing. It was long ago under suspicion by The Tribune, and knew it. Later it was on its trial for the privilege of continuing to advertise in The Tribune, and knew that. In the face of past warnings, of past protests in detail as to certain of its methods, of past admissions by those responsible for the store's conduct that all was not as it should be, but that reform was in progress, the organization has finally convicted itself in such unmistakable fashion that The Tribune has no alternative other than to believe this:

The special sales policy of Gimbel Brothers is a policy of inflated claims, of misrepresentation of values, and of imposition upon the credulity of the shopping public.

The store has been employing advertising not for its proper purpose of pointing the way to sound values and desirable goods at desirable prices, but to trick the public with false claims of value into buying merchandise above its normal price. Advertising space is not for sale in The Tribune for such uses. That is why Gimbels is out.

The final count in the indictment against the concern is found

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MASKED MEN SHOOT AND ROB CONTRACTOR

Pair Escape with Payroll, Leaving Victim Unconscious

While August Grossman, a contractor, of 202 West 108th Street, was in the office of his stable, at 514 West Fifty-sixth Street, preparing his payroll—of \$380, early last night, two masked men, with drawn revolvers, entered and commanded him to hold up his hands.

He tried to argue with them, but they struggled with him, and one shot was fired, the bullet taking effect in Grossman's right thigh. One of the men struck him on the head with a blackjack and he fell to the floor half-conscious. While he lay there the men gathered up the \$380 and escaped.

Grossman was taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

FINDS BRIDE IN CELL AS ANOTHER'S WIFE

New Husband's Dinner Ready, but Spouse Is Missing

When Leonard Wood returned to his new home at 551 Manor Road, West New Brighton, Staten Island, last night, dinner was waiting for him. But the girl he married last spring wasn't.

Wood traced the nineteen-year-old bride to the Stapleton police station, where he found her locked up. She had been married to him, he learned, without the formality of getting a divorce from Michael Donelan, whom she met while a student nurse in the Sea View hospital, and to whom she was married last December.

"Michael and I were happy together for three months," the girl said, "but after that he didn't support me. I left after he told me I had a perfect right to become Mrs. Wood when Leonard asked me to."

Young Mrs. Sullivan-Donelan-Wood's arrest—Agnes Sullivan, her maiden name—followed the return of Donelan to Staten Island.

SING SING ALUMNI ACT BEFORE SOCIETY

Greenwich Sees Serio-Comedy Staged at Mrs. Flieger's Home

"The Mutual Welfare League," a serio-comedy, with several punches and a mission, which New Yorkers may get to see later in the season, had its premiere yesterday in Greenwich, Conn.

Twenty-five graduates of Sing Sing took part in the play, which was staged on the veranda of Mrs. J. H. Flieger's country home, North Brook Farm. New York and Greenwich societies were represented in the audience of 500 and \$1,200 was realized for the producers—members of the "outside branch" of the league, who will spend their profits on educational work within the prison.

"The Mutual Welfare League" proved to be without much plot, but gave a fair approximation of what happens when the executive committee of the league sits in session at Sing Sing. Thomas Mott Osborne, who recently resigned as warden, had been expected, but was unable to be present.

KAISER PROMISES VICTORY

Will Fight Till None Will Again Dare Assault Germany, He Says

London, Oct. 21.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says: "Emperor William, in a speech to the troops on the Western front, said: 'We will fight further until nobody will ever again dare to assault the honor and liberty of the German people.'"

The Emperor said he hoped God would be with the Germans in the fighting.

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WOULD REALLY GET VILLA, T. R. TELLS BORDER

No Tap On Wrist If He Had Been President

NO INTERFERENCE FROM CARRANZA

Declares Wilson Policy
Has Left Serious
Problems

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 21.—If Theodore Roosevelt had been in the White House when Mexican bandits raided Columbus, N. M., he told eight thousand people here today, General Pershing would have pursued Villa until he captured him, and there would have been no Carranza to interfere with the thin column of American troops stretched across the desert.

"My opponents sometimes ask me what I would do in Mexico," the Colonel said at the beginning of his address to a great and friendly audience, recruited from ranches near the Mexican border. "Well, they never ask me twice."

"I would have done in Mexico what we did in Cuba. I told Spain that murder in Cuba would have to stop. It did stop. When there was war there was war. Afterward, when there was peace there was peace. It was not necessary for any one to ask what was going on in Cuba. I always like to finish a job. When we were through we were through."

No Tap On Wrist

"When Villa made his raid on Columbus I would have said to Mr. Carranza—and mind you, my friends, if I had been President at the beginning of this Mexican crisis there would have been no Carranza to deal with—I would have told Carranza that General Pershing and our troops were going in to get Villa."

"That's a boy, Teddy!" cried a bank, raw-boned cattle driver, leaning against the outdoor platform.

"They'd have got Villa, too," added the Colonel. "They would not have gone into Mexico to tap him on the wrist and tell him how naughty he had been."

A roar of Arizona laughter greeted this.

"A good motto for us all, my friends, is never to hit unless it is necessary, but when you do hit, hit hard. Never hit soft. It doesn't pay. I would have said to Pershing, 'You're going in and you're not going to be molested.' If Mr. Carranza had said that we couldn't use the railroads, I'd have replied, 'That's just what we are going to use, your railroads.' If he had said that we couldn't go into certain towns, I'd have said 'That's just what we are going to do—go into those towns.'"

"Do Up Those Bandits"

"If at Parral or at Carrizal any American troops had been killed wearing the uniform of the United States army, I'd have instructed General Pershing: 'You do up those bandits, and you needn't be particular about the brand.' It would not have made the slightest difference to me whether Villistas or Carranzistas were punished for the murder of our soldiers."

"I think that explains fairly what I would have done in Mexico. Isn't that middling straight doctrine?"

The crowd shouted its approval.

With these words the Colonel tested the tempers of his audience before beginning to read his prepared address, in which he hammered home his familiar indictments against the Wilson administration.

Safe to Kill Americans

Ranchmen and cowboys swarmed in here to swell the "Roosevelt day" crowd, but proof of the passing of the most of Remington's drawings and Owen Wister's stories was printed in the local newspapers—careful directions to visitors how to park their automobiles. The cowboys mostly rode to town in cars. In the crowd are

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VIENNA EDITOR KILLS PREMIER OF AUSTRIANS

Enemy Shoots Count Stuergkh at Dinner

DEATH GRIEVES FRANCIS JOSEPH

Motive for Assassination
Is Unknown in
Vienna

Vienna, Oct. 21.—Count Stuergkh, the Austrian Premier, was shot and killed today by Ludwig Adler, the editor of a newspaper here.

The Premier was dining at a hotel when the editor entered the room. Adler fired three shots and all of them took effect. Death came almost instantly.

London, Oct. 21.—Nothing is yet known in Vienna as to the motives for the assassination of Premier Stuergkh, says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Emperor Francis Joseph was informed immediately of the death of the Premier and was affected deeply.

A special meeting of the Austrian Cabinet was held in the afternoon.

Special newspaper editions were issued in Vienna and Budapest, the dispatch adds, announcing the murder "as tremendous and sensational."

The belief prevails here that political questions were at the bottom of the assassination. Only a few days ago reports from Vienna said that a ministerial crisis in Austria could not be avoided. The Austrian Parliament had not been in session since before the war. There have come increasing reports, however, of political strife in the Parliament at Budapest.

Stuergkh Long Leader in Austrian Politics

Count Stuergkh had been a prominent figure in Austrian political affairs for years. He was Minister of Public Works in the Cabinet formed in 1909, at the retirement of which, in October of 1911, he was asked to form a new ministry. This Cabinet was reorganized November 30, 1915.

The count was born in 1859 at Graz, was educated at the University of Graz and entered the service of the state in 1881. He began his Parliamentary career on March 12, 1891, when he was elected to the Reichsrath. In 1894 he became a ministerial director in the department of which he afterward became the head. In the interval he was out of office for a time, resigning after the fall of the Windisch-Grätz Cabinet.

One of the few occasions on which the count's name has figured in the American press during the war was in August of last year, when he was interviewed by an American correspondent. He was quoted as having said that although some of the Teutonic expansionists favored extreme terms he was sure the German government and influential citizens would hold to moderate demands, thus hastening the end of hostilities.

VENIZOS SENDING RECRUITERS TO U. S.

Two Agents to Raise Greek and American Volunteers

Salonica, Oct. 20 (via London, Oct. 21).—Messrs. Cafandaris and Aravanidis will be sent to the United States shortly to recruit Greek and American volunteers for the national army of defense now being raised by the followers of former Premier Venizelos.

Kaiser's Brother Made Admiral

Amsterdam, Oct. 21.—A Vienna telegram says Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, grand admiral of the Austrian navy, an honorary title.

The Institute To-day

The reformed oyster, a saloonkeeper's stale sandwiches and a Thermos Food jar seem unrelated topics. Perhaps they are, but they all have a place to-day on the pages of The Tribune Institute. For one page tells in timely fashion of the oyster's ways and means; the sandwiches point a moral about school children's lunches; and a third page is full of tested aids for the household, the Thermos jar being one.

These three pages (6, 7 and 8 of the Fourth Section) this morning are more than interesting; they are helpful—and inspiring. Read them all. They will give you a fresh realization of woman's broader vision and of The Tribune Institute's part in making the vision clear.

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth:
News·Editorials·Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Kipling Tells How Wasps of British Fleet Fought to Death off Jutland

The Elbis, Battered by Germans, a Floating Hall of Fame; the Gehenna a Heroic Suicide; the Shaitan Martyr to Team Work, the Goblin Unbeatable

(This is the second of four articles by Mr. Kipling on "The Destroyers at Jutland." The first was printed last Thursday.)

By RUDYARD KIPLING
[Copyright, 1916, by Rudyard Kipling.]
[By Cable to The Tribune.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 21.

As I said, we will confine ourselves to something quite same and simple—which does not involve more than a half dozen different reports. When the German fleet ran for home on the night of May 31, it seems to have scattered—starred, I believe, is the word for evolution in a general suave qui peut—while the devil, lively represented by our destroyers, took the hindmost.

Our flotillas were strung out far and wide on this job. One man compared it to hounds hunting half a hundred separate foxes. I take the adventures of several couple of destroyers who on the night of May 31 were nosing along somewhere toward the Schleswig Holstein coast, ready to chop any Hun-stuff coming back to earth by that particular road.

The leader of one line was the Gehenna and the next two ships astern of her were the Elbis and the Shaitan, in the order given. There were others, of course, but with the exception of one, the Goblin, they don't come violently into this tale.

There had been a good deal of promiscuous firing that evening, and actions were going on all around. Toward midnight our destroyers were overtaken by several three and four funnel German ships, cruisers, they thought hurrying home. At this stage of the game, anybody might have been anybody—pursuer or pursued. The Germans took no chances, but switched on their searchlights and opened fire on the Gehenna.

Her acting sub-lieutenant reports:

"A salvo hit us forward. I opened fire with the after guns."

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ANGLO-FRENCH LEADERS CONFER

Settle Questions of Joint Action at Boulogne Meeting

Paris, Oct. 21.—The political and military leaders of France and Great Britain conferred at Boulogne Friday, it is announced, and discussed and settled various questions arising from the joint action of the Entente Allies. Premiers Briand and Asquith headed the delegations.

The French leaders present were Finance Minister Ribot, General Joffre, Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine; General Roques, Minister of War; M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions, and Leon Bourgeois and M. de Margerie, representing the French Foreign Office, and General Pelle, Chief of Staff to General Joffre.

Besides Premier Asquith, Great Britain was represented by General Robertson, Chief of Staff; General Haig, commander of the British armies in France; David Lloyd George, Minister of War; Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Viscount Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

One of the few occasions on which the count's name has figured in the American press during the war was in August of last year, when he was interviewed by an American correspondent. He was quoted as having said that although some of the Teutonic expansionists favored extreme terms he was sure the German government and influential citizens would hold to moderate demands, thus hastening the end of hostilities.

BREMEN TORPEDOED IN U. S., SAYS PAPER

Stettin Sheet Is Suspended for Making Charge

Paris, Oct. 21.—The "Journal des Debats" publishes a dispatch from Zurich stating that the "Tages Post," of Stettin, has been suspended for this announcement:

"The submarine Bremen was torpedoed in an American port after having safely passed the Irish coast and avoided all the ambushes of the British."

ADVOCATE OF PEACE
QUITS COMMONS SEAT

Ponsonby Finds Himself Too
Unpopular to Stay

London, Oct. 21.—Arthur Ponsonby, Member of Parliament for Stirling, Burghs, and private secretary to the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister, has resigned his seat owing to the unpopularity of his advocacy of peace negotiations.

Some months ago Mr. Ponsonby attacked the government in the House of Commons for allowing diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of peace negotiations.

INDIGNATION AT BAKER IS INCREASING DAILY

Hundreds from West Wire to Get Full Facts

Indignation over the speech of Secretary of War Baker, in which he likened the soldiers in the Continental Army to Mexican bandits, increases all over the country daily, according to the information received at Republican national headquarters. Hundreds of telegrams have been received from Western states requesting copies of The Tribune, which printed an exclusive verification of the reference to Baker himself. The report of the speech at the time could hardly be believed.

It is understood that Colonel Roosevelt will deliver a part of his speech at Albuquerque, N. M., to-morrow to an attack on Secretary Baker for his slur on the "heroes of '76."

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TEUTONS CUT DOBRUDJA LINE; CAPTURE 3,500

Mackensen's Attack Imperils Railroad to Constanza

FALKENHAYN WINS ON RUMANIA SOIL

Teuton Vise Threatens to
Crush Bucharest Armies,
Which Lack Guns

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER
[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 21.—Mackensen, striking heavily against the forty-mile line in the Dobrudja, drove back the Rumanians and Russians along the whole front to-day.

The Constanza-Tchernavoda railway, leading over the Danube to Bucharest, is endangered again. Along the Black Sea coast the Teutons have captured Tuzla, eleven miles south of Constanza, while south of Rasova on the Danube the village of Koganja has been wrested from the Russians. In the centre the heights northwest of Toprai Sari were carried.

Take 3,500 Prisoners

In this new offensive the Teuton forces already have captured 3,500 Russian prisoners and hundreds of Rumanians. The Rumanians are forced once more to withdraw troops from the Transylvanian line and so weaken the resistance to Falkenhayn's thrusts.

Along the Transylvanian frontier the day was one of successes and withdrawals for the Rumanians. On the eastern line they seized several important positions, forcing the invader back toward the border and taking 600 prisoners, but on the southern front, below Kronstadt, they were compelled to fall back.

Thus Rumania is confronted with two threats—Falkenhayn on the north and Mackensen on the south. Her problem is fraught with much uncertainty, although the leading military critics here think that she has better than an even chance.

Falkenhayn has nine German divisions in his command, in addition to a mixed force of Austrians and Turks, while Mackensen has one or two German divisions and about 30,000 Turks. Both are well supplied with guns. Only natural defenses are saving Ferdinand's country from immediate invasion.

Can't Force Allies' Hand

Germany is playing for big stakes. An invasion of Rumania would give her the opportunity to save Bulgaria and Turkey and to sack the stores of Rumania. But, more important still, she would be striking a blow at Besarabia and Odessa.

Those who advocate redoubled efforts by the Allies on other fronts—particularly in the west—to relieve the pressure against Rumania fail to realize that this would mean playing straight into Germany's hand, for if there is one thing that the German staff wishes it is great Allied infantry attacks before the artillery has paved the way for such advances.

The western offensive must continue in the methodical manner that has accomplished much more than the military experts thought possible. Haig and Foch refuse to butt their soldiers' heads against a stone wall. Rumania's salvation lies in her ability to get guns. She already has the men. Russia, aided by her natural defenses, is expected to stave off the enemy until these guns can be supplied to her ally.

The successes of King Ferdinand's troops in Transylvania to-day were obtained on the extreme northern tip of the battle line. Falkenhayn's forces were driven back toward the frontier in the Bistritza Valley, and lost Mount Sispheas in a furious engagement that cost them more than 500 prisoners.

In the region of Dornavatra a battle was fought in four feet of snow and ended in an Allied success. In the southeast, in the Buxeu Valley, Bucharest admits the retreat of Rumanian forces before furious enemy onslaughts. Admission is also made of the withdrawal of Russo-Rumanian troops on the left wing and centre of the Dobrudja front.

Rumanian Fighting
as Told by War Offices

Berlin, Oct. 21.—To-day's official report says:

The fighting in Dobrudja has developed in our favor. The allied German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops forced their way at several points into the enemy's main position on the line south of Rachova (on the Danube), Agemlar and Tuzla, and after stubborn fighting took Tuzla and the heights northwest of Toprai Sari, north of Cococrea and northwest of Mulciova.

The number of prisoners taken was increased by about 3,000 Russians, including one regimental commander, and hundreds of Rumanians. Twenty-two machine guns and one mine thrower were captured. A German aerial squadron successfully participated in the fighting.

On the Transylvanian frontier successful fighting continued in the woods